THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE JUDGES-AD-DRESSES BY DE. LORING, THE HON, LEVI STOCKBRIDGE AND OTHERS.

From Our Special Reporter. AMBERST, Mass., May 8, 1868. The four days' trial of plows held here under the auspices of the New-England Agricultural Society, has just closed, and the favored exhibitors, with silver medals in their peckets, and sunshine in their faces, hav cone on their way rejoicing, while their less fortunate competitors appear rather and and thoughtful, as though pale melancholy had arked them for her own. Eat amid these conflicting ellings of manufacturers and inventors the multitude whose interest the test was instituted, the large army working farners throughout the country, have reason by for gladness, because their welfare has been ad-

my persons who witnessed the proceed

Class 1.-A sod-plow for stiff soils. The competitors the Ames Co.'s "No. 7s cast-steel plow, with wheel cutter," the Ames Co.'s "cast-steel plow, with wheel cutter," the Ames Co.'s "cast-steel plow, Knox's nt, W. B. No. 2;" Morse Co.'s "fron beam;" Collins "E No. 12;" Belcher & Taylor's "No. 8;" "Mead's al, No. 5;" and C. W. Sykes's "Victory, No. 1;" sr 2.—A plow for stubble and in stiff soils. In this work found that the collins is the Ames Co.'s "No. 3;" Morse "fron heam;" the Ames Co.'s "No. 34, Knox's 15;" its Collins Co.'s "C No. 3," and "Mead's conso. 5;"

the Ames (b.'s "Telegraph, No. 3."

Class 4.4" A plow for stubble land, which will cut a furrow twelve facing deep with three horses, which will raise the lowest soil to the surface of the furrow. For a plow which will turn a furrow of this kind not less than price its

A steel plow for alluvial and unctuous lands owing were entered: the Ames Co.'s "No. 8; outent," the Collins Co.'s "C. No. 3," and the Col t" B. No. 12."

or side-hill plow; two entries, "the Class 8.—A swing or side-hill plow; two entries, "the Ames Co.'s "A. No. 2, steel side-hill, Knox's patent," and C. W. Sykes's "Victory, No. 1."

The implements were all tested in the soils required, and the following is the official

DEFORT OF THE JUDGES.

Committee appointed to award premiums of the agland Agricultural Society, for plows put upon Amherst. May 5, 6, 7, 8, report:

Litries in Class No. 1 (a sod plow for stiff solls), were

were five in number and were of good quality ommittee observed a curious resemblance in the ag of two of these plows. One, the Morse plow er The Committee observed a curious resemblance in the working of two of these plows. One, the Morse plow entirely convex; the other Mead's conical plow, entirely concave. The land was evidently too heavy for the Belcher & Taylor plow, No. 5½. They would award to the Collins Co's. C 3, the Society's medal, to Belcher & Taylor's No. 5½ the Society's dyloma, to the Ames Flow Co. they same. The entries for Class 3 (a sod plow for sandy solls and light learn) were five in number, and in this class the competition was entirely between the Collins Co's plow No. 12 E, and the Ames Co's plows No. 75½ n. g. 5½, and Telegraph 3. The Committee would award to Ames Flow Co.'s Telegraph 3 the Society's medal; to Collins Co's E, 12, Society's diploma; Meade's Conical, Society's diploma. The entries in Class 4 (deep tillers) were dive in number.

Atnes Plow Co.'s "\$ improved" the Society's medal; to Collins Co.'s B12, the Society's diploma.

The entries in class 8 were three in number. The double swivel plow of the Ames Plow Co. attracted much attention, and is a most valuable plow. The Victory plow of C. W. Sykes was also entered in this class, and deserves the same favorable notice given to it in class No. 1. The Committee would award to Ames Plow Co.'s steel ade-bill plow, single swivel, No. A 1, the Society's medal; to C. W. Sykes' Victory plow, the Society's siploma.

A fuller report upon the weight and Armed to the

#iploma.
A fuller report upon the weight and draught of the plows, and the iron used in their construction, will be made at a future time.

AMOS POOR, Jr.,
J. A HARWOOD,
OREDIAH BROWN,
JESSE B. GOODALL.

Last evening the people convened to listen to an address by Dr. Loring, the President of the New-England Agricultural Society. His subject was plows and plowing, and he commenced by remarking that in his opinion. Agricultural Society. His subject was plows and plowing, and he commenced by remarking that in his opinion her cannot the farmer, for, at his plow lies at the formal to the farmer, for, at his plow lies at the formal and management, and the number of persons present was a good indication that this truth was realized. From the earliest limes the plow had been one of the chief objects of attention among cultivators, and it was probable that more skill and more effort had been directed to that implement than to any other with which the husbandman is familiar, and when it was remembered harding plow, was one only a eligic pole, bent to an oblique angle at one with what had been seen to-day, the advancement truly appeared surprising and remarkable. The progress in any country was indicated by the improvement in plow. That was saying a good deal for the plow, but it should not be forgotten that the customs of the country in which our lot was cast required that labor should be utilized to greatest extent, and that in consequence menmust awail themselves of the best mechanical laws when they come to till the sol. Although in the source of years the plow had on the standard laws when they come to till the sol. Although in the source of years the plow had on the standard laws when they come to till the sol. Although in the source of years the plow had on the standard laws when they come to till the sol. Although in the source of the plow was to accomplish, by the aid of animal power, precisely what the most skillful man could accomplish with the spade. Inventors appeared to have turned their attention almost entirely to produce a single implement which would answer for all times and circumstances. Are there no definite rules which may be almost a subject of the plow was to accomplish with the source and the fore

for absorption by plants. In other words, it is the un-ceeked material for plant consamption. The lime essential to the perfect development of the grain crops may be there but unavailable, tying locked up in the form of silicate of time. Parab southeast to take the periods. but unavailable, lying locked up in the form of silicate of films. Potash sufficient to produce in striant crops of clover or potatioes may be present, but inactive, and therefore valueless. Organic matter may be stored there in abundance, and yet be of no account unless decomposition is doing its appropriate work in converting it to a state fit for nourishing plants. Now the Influences absoliately essential to develop plant food from these clements within the soil are outside that add, and the principle end of playing it to bring the soil into such a condition that these influences and thus the nourishing power of the soil be augmented. The plow should so open and pulverize the soil, should so separate the particles that air with its gases may permente it freely said to the greatest possible depth, carrying in its oxygen to promote decomposition, to form acids to dissolve the inorganic matter, and form new compounds essential to plant growth, and convey to the rocates and to the inorganic elements the carbonic acid aminoniacal gases to perform their designed and appropriate work. That the air, warmed by the Summer sun, may carry into the soil and prepare plant food, it is necessary that the transmission of heat should be humediate, hence one great office of the plow is to place soils in the best mechanical condition for receiving solar heat. Water also needs the same facilities for permeating the soil. It contains certain elements of fertility and in order to avail ourselves of their benefit the rain which falls upon our fields should go through the soil to be sources of springs and rivers beneath, leaving on its way those elements in the tilth to fertilize and not soak the soil. In its passage through the soil the sir in the water is driven out and its valuable qualities retained for plant nutrition.

The precise manner in which it should leave it to secure all these results must be determined by the nature of the soil. Thus a sandy soil, especially if its founds to find the plants we callivate. To avoid this Polash sufficient to produce inxuriant crops or polatoes may be present, but inactive, at

ontain a large portion of clay, or on moist and heavy ontain a large portion of clay, or on moist and heavy ontains the plow should perform entirely different work, t should theroughly disintegrate the left hand half of the arrow, and lay it with the greatest lap, or at the great-st possible angle, just enough to prevent its falling back, and so as to bury the herbage that was growing on its arface.

and so as to bury the herbage that was growing on its surface.

The furrow thus at once pulverized and laid up will admit air and water through it, will have air chambers beneath the sod, and give us all the desirable influences which have been described. Frost is one of the great natural forces whose long action has converted the rocks into soil, and its influence as a pulverizer is of good service to the farmer on most lands. Can the plow and this elemental force in its work, and if so, how should our flelds be plowed, in order to receive its sid? In the fall, of course, and in such a manner as to expose the greatest extent of our face, and give the freezing air free passage through it. This can be done best by hying the furrow on edge, but a furrow well lapped, with a good passage beneath, is well adapted to that purpose, and the farmer requires plows adapted to this tim of work. The absorbing properties of the soil are indispensable to its successful outlivation, and add greatly to its fertility, dark-colored soil, or that which contains a large per cent of humas, has this property in the highest degree. It draws its moisture from the air, and the atmospheric gases penetrate to the roots of piants and to the lower soil, and thus develop the elements of nourshment. The depth to which we should seek to penetrate must be varied according to the nature of the soil. If that is only two inches deep; three inches is enough to plow at first, and the process of deep soil, it must be remembered according to the nature of the soil. If that is only two inches deep; three luches is enough to plow at first, and the process of deep ening should be gradual till you reach a depth where the influence of air and heat are little felt. If in a soil of six inches depth the plow is plunged 12 inches, and the subsoil brought to the top, it would be made entirely sterile for a time because you would destroy it a shoorboing power, and place around the rootlets of the plants a mass of cold, barren material destitute of murition, whil surface.
The furrow thus at once pulverized and laid up will ad-

ASTOUNDING REVENUE FRAUDS

THE ENRIGHT-ALLEN CASE.

At the reopening of the trial of John S. Allen and R. C. Euright, for forging distillers' bonds, on Saturday morning, in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, before Judge Benedict, the Court overruled an objection which was made on Friday by Mr. Underhill, of counsel for the defense, against introducing into the case any other bonds than those specified in the indictment; but held that further proof was necessary to establish the complicity of the accused in the issue of the bonds alloged to be fraudulent.

Richard P. Eagan was recalled to the witness stand and

Richard P. Esgan was recalled to the witness-stand and examined in reference to the signatures attached to the bonds of distillers. Witness testified that Euright was a good penman, and was capable of imitating the handwriting of others. He was not able to say whether the cignature of William Brown on the bond of Hooke was in the handwriting of Mr. Euright. Bonds of Earrel were then handed witness, and his attention was called to the signatures of Alonzo Metty, Thomas Lillis, Ferdinand Lecampt, Edward Gilien, Morris Lawrence, Corwin, and Curtis. Witness could not swear that they were written by Mr. Enright. He testified also that if a manuscript were shown him having the letters of the words like letters of the mannes he believed to have been written by Euright, he would not be able to swear that it was written by Kinght; but that if he saw the signature of the accused even in Rome he could identify it. John E. W. Hopke, a distiller, testifical that he paid Euright through a strapper \$500 for procuring a bondsman for him; did not see the bondsman at all. One of the names appearing as surety on Mr. Hopke's bond as that of Mr. Thomas S. Sillis; but when that gentleman was called to the witness stand he pronounced the signature a forgery. James Keelan, a distributor in the Collector's office of the Third Collection District, testified that he signed a bond prepared by Mr. Euright without reading it, and did not know for whom he thus became surety. Walter Savage, George Scott, and others, severally testified that the signatures purporting to be theirs, as surctices on certain bonds, were forgeries. All these bonds were then put in evidence by District Actorney Tracey. Mrs. Henrietta Meserole testified that she resided at and owned the house No. 257 Livingston-st. (the place given as the residence of one John Murphy, Mose name appears as a surety on one of the alleged fraudulent bonds, and that she does not know the said Murphy. Mr. John J. Berry, a commission merchant, Classon-ave, Brooklyn, and doing business at N

THE FOURTH WARD MURDER.

Coroner Flynn concluded the inquest at the Oak st. Police Station yesterday, over the body of Mrs. Mary Sherman, who was found lying dead, on Friday night, in the apartment occupied by herself and husband John, on the second floor of No. 67 James-st, severe woulds being observable on the forchead and back of the head. From the testimony of the witnesses it appears that, during the afternoon, Mrs. Sherman called on a neighbor, Bridget Chartres, and informed her that she had just obtained from Justice Hogan a discharge for her child, then on Randall's Island. Soon afterward Sherman came in, and his wife asked him for \$1. He gave it to her, and said: "For God's sake, Mary, don't drink, but go and get the child." He then left to excuse himself to his employer for absence from work. Later in the afternoon, Mrs. Eliza O'Brien, who occupies apartments adjoining those of the Shermans, heard the latter quarreling, and Mrs. Sherman said: "Don't morder me, John!" Nothing more was heard by her at the time, and she thought no more of the matter, as Sherman and his wife often quarreled on account of her intemperate habits. At about 11 o'clock on Friday night, Sherman went to Policeman Kiernan and told him that his wife was dying. When the officer entered the apartment he found the woman lying on a pile of bagging in the front room, and quite dead, although the indications were that life had just departed. As it was apparent that death was the result of violence, Sherman was taken into custody. He told the officer that he knew nothing of the manner in which his wife had received her injuries. He had, he said, twice tried the door of his apartment during the evening, and found it locked; on the third trial he found the doer unlocked; and on entering the apartment found his wife with her head wrapped in a shw), and apparently dying. Deputy Corener Thomas Knox, M. D., made a post mortem examination, and found several contused wounds on the forehead, above the left eye and in the vicinity, and also on the back of the head. There was about five ounces of extravasated blood Oak st. Police Station yesterday, over the body of Mrs. Mary Sherman, who was found lying dead, on Friday

Mayor Cobb of Morristown has issued an

The 'Rev. Gabriel Healy, assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church, is soon to erect a new Roman Catholic Church in Ninth-ave., near Fourteenth-st.

The Grand Jury, in the U. S. District Courts at Trenton, N. J., have found indictments against Peter Mend and Charles A. Hays of Newark, for swindling soldiers.

Lewis Dickerman, a carpenter, while engaged in the work of creeting a building at Hackettstown, N. J., on Wednesday, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a dis-tance of 36 feet, and was quite scriously injured. RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE - INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, May 9.-The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled at the usual hour. After the opening exercises the order of business was taken up. The Rev. Dr. Carrow of Philadelphia offered a resolution in favor of so amending the discipline that the Quarterly Conference shall be the organ of com-municating with the Bishops in regard to the appoint-nent of preachers. Referred. The Kev. Mr. Cunning-ham of Philadelphia presented a memorial from Elkton, Md., praying for the rescinding from the journal of the General Conference of the resolutions adopted in isa5 cen-suring two of its members for making Abolition speeches. Referred. The Rev. Mr. Foster of Indiana offered a resolu-tion instructing the Committee on Revisals to consider the expediency of incorporating into the laws of the Church a stringent scriptural in regard to divorces. The Rev. Dr. Halliday of Indiana submitted a resolution ask-ing the Committee on Revisals to incorporate into the discipline rule defining what authority shall appoint chor-isters, employ choirs, and regulate the music of the that the Quarterly Conference shall be the organ of comdiscipline rule defining what authority shall appoint choristers, employ choirs, and regulate the music of the Church. The Rev. A. J. Lyda of West Virginia presented a resolution in favor of biennial sessions of the General Conference; also, one in favor of increasing the number of Eishops. Referred. A number of petitions in favor of lay representation were presented and referred. The subject of admission was then taken up. The Rev. Mr. Hester of Indiana, offered an amendment to Dr. Reddy's substitute for the report of the Special Committee. The amendment proposed to consider the first clause of the Mission Conferences of the second claus, narely—those in the Southern posed to consider the first clause of the Mission Conferences of the second class, namely—those in the Southern States, leaving those of the third class (colored) to be considered and acted upon afterward. Dr. A. Wheeler North of Ohio, then addressed the Conference on the substitute, and in favor of the claimants. The Rev. Dr. Porter of Providence, occupied 15 minutes with argument to show that representatives from the South are not legally entitled to seat, or yates, in the General Conference. REOPENING OF TRANSFIGURATION CHURCH-

SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY. The Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, (the Rev. Father Treanor's,) in Mott-st., was crowded yesterday morning, the congregation being drawn thither by

he announcement that the edifice, which has been for ome months past undergoing repairs and enlargement, and which is now adorned with one of the costliest altars, would be formally reopened for divine service: that the altar was to be consecrated, and that the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey was to preach on the occasion. The interior of this church is now finished in the most artistle manner. The sanctuary has been entarged, and the pews, the organ, and gallery fronts grained in imitation of oak. The altar, the chief feature of the interior, is constructed of solid white marble, having on its front panel a figure of the entembed Savior. The tabernacle, a gem in the way of art, is also of white marble, rising in imitation of a throne canopy, and is surmounted with a marble cruciffx, the figure on which is very heavily gilled. On either side of this tabernacle are nurble ledges, four in number, for the reception of vases of flowers, extra candlesticks, &c., on occasions when the ceremonial requires more of the pump and ritual than usually perfams to the Sunday service. On the gospel and epistle sides of the altar, respectively, on the wall above the gallery ends, are life-size statues of Sts. Peter and Paul. The ceiling is artistically freecoed, having representations of the four evangelists, one in cach correct. On the wall over the altar a space has been reserved for a freece, to be hereafter made, representing the Transfiguration of Our Lord. The organ has been put in fine order and the front of it grained to correspond with the general appearance of the interior of the church.

At about 11 o'clock the Archbishop, habited in cope and and which is now adorned with one of the costliest al-

vie with ench other as to who could do the most for the beautifying of the home of God. Let nene say, as was said when Mary Magdalen leonght precious ointment to ancient the feet of our Saviotir, why all this wastel-hy was not this money given to the poor! It was given to Him who is the father of the poor-to Him of whom the poor entertain no lealous feeling. Such objection, if it came at all, would come from the rich, from those who were able to clothe themselves in purple and fine linen, and to fare sumptoonsly every day. In the church the poor know they are always at home, and all may claim it as such. This material temple is, however, only typical of a holier and grander temple than can be built by the hands of nen; a temple built by the eternal God himself; a temple whose expanse covers the whole earth, whose hight extends to Heaven, lurking, as it were, the church of earth to Himself in His eternal abode. This material structure, like all other works of man, must one day perial. Its beauty time may tarulsh; its walls may in the course of years moider and decay; but the Church of Jesus Chriat is destined never to perish, for He has decreed that not even the gates of hell shall prevail against it. It is not a church hidden from men's cyc's, but a visible church, apparent to the world; it is as a city on a mountain-top, a light set on a hill, a light to illuminate the well-and they sho would come to it would feel that it was of divine emanation, a heavenly church. Not only was it to exist for all time, but it was to be spread over all nations and throughout all agagnage, and yet all understanding and hearkening to the voice of that church, which, recognizing all colors and conditions, embraces all, teaches all the same eternal reward. The Archbishop then spoke of the unity and universality of the Church as being evidence of the divinity of the Savior who established it. Unity, he said, is the impress that God has stamped on all his works; in it is strength and durability, and it was the prayer of Jesus Christ who could do the most for the of God. Let none say, as was

SERMON BY THE REV. CHAUNCEY GILES. The Rev. Chauncey Giles lectured last night, at the Swedenborgian house of worship, on the "Relations of Spirits and Men." Spirits, he said, have an at the Sweinborgian house or worship, on the "Relations of Spirits and Men." Spirits, he said, have an unbounded influence over men. They have a constant desire to revisit the earth in the bodies of men; but such intercourse is dangerous for many reasons. We can learn nothing from them, because they enter only into the things that are in our own minds. They caunot do otherwise, because all intercourse between spirits and the spirits of men depends upon similarity of nature and affection. Hence such spirits only seek conjunction with us as are in the same state of affection, and enter only into such things as are stored up in our memory. If we are in the love of our own intelligence they confirm and strengthen it. If we are principled in any evils they confirm us in them. It cannot be otherwise than dangerous to be under such an influence, because it develops only what comes from ourselves, which is false and not heavenly. The angels, however, infuse into our minds and hearts heavenly loves and ideas by which we may be brought nearer and nearer to Heaven. Mr. Giles summed up with the assertion that the spiritual world must be the real world and the source of all power and life. Its inhabitants are near us and with us now, but not consciously, as they might be if we were free from evil; but as long as we are in evil the Lord protects us from their direct and open attacks.

REAL ESTATE NOT SUBJECT TO MARITIME LIEN. The Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith, and Minnesota Packet Company appealed from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois to the United States Supreme Court, the defendant in error being a "Portion of the Rock Island Railroad Bridge." The libel in the original case was filed against that part of the Rock Island Railroad Bridge situated in the Northern District of Illinois for alleged damages to two steamboats, the property of the libelants, employed in the navigation of the Mississippi River, which for the distance of 2,000 miles is declared by law and treaty to be a common highway, free and open to all citizens of the United States, who are entitled to navigate the same without impediment or obstruction, and for the said alleged damages the said libelants claimed \$70,000. In accordance with the prayer of this hiel, process was issued and the property attached. The defendants, however, filed an exception to the jurisdiction of the court, and denied the right of said defendants to proceed against the property in question by libel, which exception was sustained by the Circuit Court, and sota Packet Company appealed from the Circuit Court

the libel dismissed. Hence the appeal which elucited the following opinion and judgment from Mr. Justice Field: A maritime lien, he held, could only exist on movable property. It may arise with reference to vessels, steamers, &c., and upon the goods and merchandise carried in them, but it cannot arise in respect of any thing which is fixed and immovable like a bridge or wharf. Therefore the decision of the lower court is affirmed.

BOSTON.

THE HOWLAND WILL CASE-REPORTED DEATH OF MRS. EDWARD H. GREEN, THE COMPLAIN-ANT-THE DOCTORS OF BOSTON HOAXED -THE APPROACHING TEMPERANCE CON-VENTION. From Our Special Correspondent.

The famous Howland Will Case, which has proved a profitable one to the great equity lawyers, if not to the parties more directly interested, has just assumed a new aspect which makes it a topic of interest in this section, by the reported death of the complainant, Mrs. Edward H. Green nec Miss Hettie H. Robinson, In Paris, from fever incidental to childbirth. It is said that her offspring is living, and if he or she lives to attain the age of 21 years an enormous fortune will be in waiting. The case has been so long in court, and the documents The case has been so long in court, and the documents concerning it have accumulated to such an extent that it nas been compared to the Schleswig-Holstein question, which only one man ever understood and he unfortunately died after he had thoroughly informed himself on the subject. From a taugled mass of testimony and arguments it appears that Mr. Edward Mott Robinson, the father of Rettie, who died in June, 1960, left a fortune of \$0,000,000, the whole of which, with the exception of \$20,000 in legacles to servants and friends, went to her. Her aunt, Sylvia Ann Howland, by the contested will left Hettle \$1,100,000, which her heir will get in any event, whether the present suit is won or lost. If won, the whole of the aunt's fortune, nearly \$2,500,000, will go to the heir, thus making a total of \$5,500,000. As money at interest doubles every 10 years or so, this infant, if it lives to be 21 years of age, will be worth about \$35,000,000.

Mrs. Green, or Hettle Robinson as she is better known, is said by lawyers to have been a perfect monomaniae in re-Mrs. Green, or Hettie Robinson as she is better known, is said by lawyers to have been a perfect monomaniae in regard to money getting, and was in fact insane upon the subject. She kept only one servant, and lived much the same as Thickeray makes Sir Pitt Crawley in "Vanity Fair." The husband of Mrs. Robinson is well known in New-York, and a confirmation of the reported death of his wife is anxiently looked for. The case in court is thusbald but the decision has not been given, and it is not expected until September.

Our medical samus have been lately hoaxed in a most incredible matner by an old maiden teacher from Nantucket, who came here in ill health and was pronounced by the surgeons of the hospitals and others to be sillicted with an ovarian tumor. She was given up as incurable, and last week gave birth, at her home, to a fine girl. What the doctors think of the disappearance of their timor has not transpired, but in spite of the utmost endeavors to keep the matter secret the joke has leaked out and wid not soon subside.

deavors to keep the matter secret the joke has leaked out and wid not seen subside.

The friends of prohibition in this State are about to hold a convention in Boston for the purpose of forming a Temperance Party, the chief plank in whose platform will be prohibition. The only condition on which they will consent to stay in the Republican party will be the holsting by it of the prohibition standard, of which there is very little prospect. It is said that Lieut-Gov. Claffin, Senator Wilson, and other lesser lights of the Republican party, countenance the movement, and Dr. Miner, who is the leader, claims 70,000 pledged votes for the prohibition nominee for Governor at the next election. In view of Senator Wilson's conduct last Fall, the idea of his favoring any dissension in the Republican ranks seems absurd. However, the Convention begins on the 13th inst, and the whole scheme will then be developed. The Democrats are much clated at what they consider the approaching destruction of the Republican party, and openly boast that John Quincy Adams will be the next Governor. It is to be heped that their prognostications will prove false.

POLITICAL.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Dover (N. H.) Gazette hoists the flag of

Ex-Governor William A. Newell of New-Jersey has been nominated at a Radical meeting in Flor-ida as a candidate for Vice-President on the Grant ticket. The Republican County Conventions of Iroquois and Livingston Counties, Illinois; Sammit County, Colorado, and Santa Clara County, California, resolved quanimously in favor of the nomination of Graut and

The Buffalo Express remarks: It is impossible now to loresce what the result of the question of the Vice-Fresidency at Chicago will be but if we were to predict, assuming that the East, by want of unity and fratemity of action, falls to secure the second place on the ticket for some of the distinguished gentlemen named by The Leader, we should say that Ohio is most likely to have that hence of any of the States presenting candidates. The question of locality will be strongly and, we think, fatally irred against Mr. Collax, while all accord to him qualifications and merits of a bight order. It is highly probable that after the first balled, which will be informal and thrown to indicate the tendencies of the Convention, the East will begin to concentrate its strength, and stand in a more formidable attitude than is now anticipated by our Ohio cotemporary. We have no idea that New-England is to concentrate upon or urge a hame for the Vice-Presidency from its section, while New-York, as has just been indicated by a meeting of its delegation, will staid as a unit for Mr. Pennton. Pennsylvania, it is true, has spoken for Mr. Cur-The Buffalo Express remarks: It is impossiupon or urge a name for the Vice-Presidency from its section, while New York, as has just been indicated by a meeting of its delegation, will staid as a unit for Mr. Penton. Pennsylvania, it is true, has spoken for Mr. Curius, but as an evidence that such expression is not to be accepted as a certain indication of unity and sincerity of purpose, we notice that The Harrisburgh Teigraph, one of the most prominent Republican journals in the State, flies at its inast-head the names of Ulysses S. Grant for President, and Benjamin F. Wade for Vice-President. This may be regarded as somewhat indicative of the second choice of that great State, though there are strong hopes with the New-York delegation that when New-York presents an unbroken front for Gay. Fenton, not only Pennsylvania, but New-England, will defer to its preference and aid in the accomplishment of its wish. Until a different condition of things is indicated by the action of the Convention, New-York will hope for, labor for, and expect to have the second place on the ticket awarded to its favorite statesman. However, should this State fall in securing the honor it coveta, and the Vice-Presidency be conceded to some other State, we cannot repress the rising conviction that Mr. Wade is more likely to be the "coming man" than any other yet named or urged. We have no authority to speak for New-York in its second choice, but entertain the opinion that its vote is quite as likely to go for Mr. Wade as for any other mane yet mentioned, and perhaps more so. So, also, of Pennsylvania and New-England, while Hilmols, Missouri, and Iowa, as a question of geographical justice, are disposed to send that office east of the State of Indiana, if it is shall be insisted upon by the Eastern delegates. The most fierce and bifter opposition against Mr. Wade will come from his own State, where a long political and official career has necessarily created enemies, jealousies, and active hostilities that are to be arrayed against him. But, in splie of all these, we think if the

The election of Congressional delegates from Arizona is to take place June 3. John A. Rush is the Democratic candidate, and Gov. McCormick the Independent and Republican candidate.

The delegates at large from Alabama to the

Chicago Convention are: R. M. Reynolds of Wilcox Co., D. C. Humphreys of Madison Co., J. P. Stone of Montgomery County, C. F. Moulton of Mobile; and the alternates Gen. D. E. Coon of Dallas, Col. J. D. Jenkins of Jackson, Capt. J. J. Hinds of Morgan, Caries Pelham, esq., of Talladega.

David Logan, the Congressional nominee of David Logan, the Congressional nominee of the Republican party in Oregon, is the only son of Judge Stephen T. Logan of Springfield, Ill. He was born in North Carolina, but went to Illinois at an early age. In 1849 he emigrated from Illinois to Oregon, where he has lived ever since. In 1859 he was the Republican candidate for Congress, and was beaten by about 100 votes In the following year he ran again on the same ticket for Congress, and was only distanced 15 or 20 votes. His. Democratic opponent is Joseph Smith.

The New Orleans Res thus notices the demise

The New-Orleans Bee thus notices the demise The New-Orleans See thus notices the demise of a cotemporary:

The Tribune newspaper of this city announced in its issue of Sunday last that its publication would cease thereafter. With the defeat of its candidates, Judgo Tallaferro and his associates, for the State Government under the new Constitution, its occupation is gone. The Tribune, it is generally understood, has been carried on for a considerable time at a heavy loss to its proprietors. Editorially, it was conducted, on the whole, with fairness, and in a manner not discreditable to those who controlled its columns, although we think it many times took mistaken views of the relations of the colored to the white population, and, in fact, occupied a false position.

The calitar of The Batesville (Ark.) Republi-

population, and, in fact, occupied a false position.

The editor of The Batesville (Ark.) Republican says of the Legislature of that State, elected under the Reconstruction act: "There is one remarkable feature pertaining to the present General Assembly which is worthy of particular note, viz: There is not a member in either the Senate or House of Representatives who cannot verile his own name in a plain legible hand! And we now assert, without fear of successful contradiction (because we are prepared to prove it), that it is the first General Assembly ever convened in Arkansas in which there were not members who could not write their own names. This is an item over which it would be well for the 'decency' and 'respectability' to ponder."

Vallandigham's paper says in regard to the

the 'decency' and 'respectability' to ponder."

Vallandigham's paper says in regard to the coming Presidential campaign: "Of one thing in oar deliberative judgment and deep conviction, all concerned may rest assured; and therefore Eastern 'Conservative and War Democrats,' and their allies in the West, may take take notice of it and govern themselves accordingly: No platform or candidate will or can carry Ohlo, or any Western er Border State, that is committed, openly or tacitly, to the proscription of the sagacious, gallant, and truly patriotic men who refused to support the fate civil war, with all its evil and bitter fruits accumulating now every day. Let the Captain Cuttles of War Democracy and Conservatism' make a note of it."

The Macon Telegraph, in commenting upon

The Macon Telegraph, in commenting upon the Georgia election, says.

The issue has been decided 'against us and we have no power to resust the decision if we would. We bow to it reluctantly, but in good faith. None will rejoice more than ourselves to see good spring from so unpromising a source. But, of one thing we are satisfied: whatever may be the final result of this violent revolution in the political institutions of our State, the men who inaugurated and carried it forward to consummation are doomed to disappointment. We have no objection, if they insist on it, to the admission of Georgia into the Union, and her representation into Congress, under the present form of reconstruction, in time for her to take part in the approaching Presidential election. Indeed, we rather invite the Radicals of Congress to take us in. We shall certainly give a good account of ourselves in November next. If the Northern Radicals do not find themselves heartily sick of universal suffrage, we shall acknowledge ourselves addy mistaken. The Macon Telegraph, in commenting upon

The Ohio Legislature added another link to the chain of outrages on the ballot-box, by the passage of a law making it illegal for any person to vote any ballot printed on any other than plain white paper—no "visible

admixture" whatever. Should an honest voter deposit his ballot for the candidate of his choice, and, on counting the ballots, it is found in the opinion of the judges, that the ballots, it is found in the opinion of the judges, that admixture" whatever. Should an honest voter deposit his ballot for the candidate of his choice, and, on counting the ballots, it is found in the opinion of the judges, that the honest voter made a mistake in what constituted a legal ballot, as to color, and that his ticket contained a "visible admixture" of green, blue, red or black, or ruled, the judges are, under this law, bound to throw out the honest voter's ballot. Should some designing demagogue distribute, under false pretensions, ballots among honest voters, voting for his opposing candidate or party, with the least admixture of color, and they thoughtlessly, or without detecting the fraud vote, the ballots must be thrown out of the count, and another choice of the voters frustrated.

The following letter written to The Galena Gazette in 1846, has been unearthed by The Iowa City Republican, and "goes to show" that times in the long ago were somewhat the same as now:

were somewhat the same as now;

DURCQUE, Iowa, December, 1846.

Mr. Thomas: I arrived here on Friday last. This is a pleasant place. Do not be astonished when I inform you that on Saturday, the day after my arrival, about 1,500 persons left for the Legislature, about to convene at Iowa City. I was told that out of that number, 1,499 were aspirants for the U.S. Senate! The residue were candidates for Judgea! There are left in this place two intristers, the clerks in the Land Office and Surveyor-General's office, Postmaster, a few mechanics, one M. D., one druggilst, one grocer, one teacher of music. I hope the Wisneclat, one grocer, one teacher of music. I hope the Winne-bagoes north of us will not be advised of this fact. Still, the inhabitants have no fear of the Indians, notwith-standing the late disbanding of the dragoons at Fort At The following letter from a Virginia politi-

The following letter from a Virginia politician is interesting:

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, Va., April 2, 1868.

To the Editor of The Enquirer and Examiner.

Sir: Will you permit me to say to the voters of the IVth Congressional District that whenever they are called upon to elect a representative to the National councils, that I shall be a candidate for this district. In the Sprieg of 1861 I came out against the Secession candidate, on the ground that that doctrine was unconstitutional and impracticable, holding as I did, and still do, to the teachings of such men as Washington, Madison, Hamilton, Marshall, Webster, and Clay. As I was seven years ago opposed to breaking up the government our forefathers established, so am I new in favor of conducting it on the true principles of constitution law. I think the next Congress should be free and untrammeled, to view the condition of the country from a patriotic and not a partisan stand-point, and I am in favor of Mr. Filimore for the next Presidency, as one on whom the people of the whole country could units with confidence, as capable of conducting us safely through the troubles that now beset the Government, I shall go through the district, and express my views more Sally on other points, if it should be necessary.

Yours, very respectfully,

T shall go in other points. If it should be income for Yours, very respectfully. T. E. Chambliss. The Metropolitan Record, a beastly Copperhead concern printed in this city and circulated mainly in the Southern States, has the following scream over the

leorgia election:
We have been absolutely overwhelmed with good news Georgia election:

We have been absolutely overwhelmed with good news during the past few days, all of it indicating the stendy, onward sweep of the great reaction which we feel mornily certain is to culminate at an early day in the overthrow of tyranny and treason, with the restoration to the people of their lost libertees and take finder or Self-Government.

First of these, there is glorious Georgia trampling under foot the bogus Negro-Equality Constitution manafractured for her by order of the Washington demogagues, and electing a gallant Southern General as her Gorernor. The full returns from the various districts are hot all in as we write this, but our friends at Savannah, Macon, and other points assure us that there is no question as to the great fact that the Carpet-Baggers' Convention is overboard. Georgians! the white men of the Empire State thank you from the bettom of their hearts for the noble stand you have taken in favor of constitutional liberty, resistance to tyranny, and of that now findamental and indispensable plank in the Democratic platform, that this is a Government for white men, and for white men of My?

For further rejoicings, see next issue of The Record. For further rejoicings, see next issue of The Record.

Gov. Orr of South Carolina made a brief speech at a recent meeting of the stockholders of this Greenville and Colombia Railroad. A Copperhead reporter says: After discussing the business point involved, he put himself forward somewhat as the defender and apologist of that Legislature soon to misrepresent the state. His language was bold, and if our comments partake of the same spirit, it will be neknowledged that we have not provoked the issue. The Governor said, in effect, that the gentleman from Abbeville might loin in the current demunciation of the Radical Convention—might sneer at "the great ringed-streaked-striped-and-speckled," and all of that, but he would tell the gottleman from Abbeville that the acts of this Convention were the law of the land, and would remain so for three, yea, perhaps, for ten years—that the gentleman might Gov. Orr of South Carolina made a brief were the law of the land, and would remain so for thee, yea, perhaps, for ten years—that the gentleman might scorn to obey, but that the Couvention had the power, and he and all would have to obey—that there were some things in that Constitution that he did not approve; but that there were others that he did approve; and, in conclusion, that it was for the gentleman from Abbeville to consider whether his course was enculated to remove fetters from off our limbs.

ANOTHER BROADWAY PALACE.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company are tearing down their present building on the corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., and will creet a building which promises to add greatly to the beauty of the street. The style chosen is the Renaissance, which is a combination of the Italian or Classical, with the Venetian school of Architecture, and is that employed with so much effect by Baron Haussman, the archifect of the Emperor Napoleon III, in the crection of the new and magnifisent buildings of Paris. The frontage on Broadway of state will be divided into five bays or openings only, and the Codar-st. front of its test into nine openings. The great breath of the building required a corresponding dignity into two stories where but one afory is apparent on the outside. It is to be built of Concord granife. Successive stories are in the Dorle and Composite orders, which are summounted by a balustrade, Dormer windows, and double pliched French roof. The center of each front stands out in a slight projection, finished with an additional story of stone-work, and crowned with an pavilien or tower-roof, which will give an elevation of 125 feet from the sidewalk. Over the main entrance will be placed an allegorical group representing the Guardina Angel of Life Assurance, stretching an arm of protection over the widow and the fatherless. The naine of the Company will be ent in front in bold letters. If thesements, life feet high, will be approached through the central entrance on Broadway, somewhat like the entrance to the Astor House, the stairs to the main floor starting on either side of the doorway. Thus the basement rooms, which will be very large, are virtually thrown into Broadway, and will have an increased value. They can also be approached immediately from the street if desirable. There will also be a general side entrance on Cedar-st. opposite the two venience of the occupants of the building and those transacting business with them. This will be a new feature, and the Committee deserve much praise for their endeavors to make the building complete and convenient for their tenants and for the public. The first or principal foor, 19 feet high, will be one of the most promises to add greatly to the beauty of the street. The style chosen is the Renaissance, which is a combination of the Italian or Classical, with the Venetian school of THE SECTARIAN DONATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir.: I see from this morning's paper that our infamous Legislature, just before adjourning, passed the Charity bill with all its objectionable features restored, and consequently by its provisions the Protestants of this city will be compelled to pay for the support of schools for the exclusive use of Catholic children, notwithstand-ing tint we have already the best system of public education perhaps in the world—a system which tolerates no sectarian text-book nor any species of sectarian instruc-

tion perhaps in the world—a system which tolerates no sectarian text-book nor any species of sectarian instruction.

In view of this truly alarming state of things in our midst, the question naturally arises: Whatehall be done? Are our Profestant fellow-citizens going to tamely submit to this, which is but an entering wedge, and is a well-aimed blow at the foundation of our religious liberties? Is the Romish Church going to demand as her right here what she is filting against in Ireland? And if she does demand it, is her demand to be compiled with? There is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and in the name of the overtaxed Protestants of this city have we not reached it? Go to our Aims-Houses, our Penitentiaries, &c., and ascertain who they are that are supported in these institutions at the public expense. I trust the Governor will carefully examine this odious measure before signing it; but should be consider it his duty to approve it, he must also be prepared for the political consequences that will necessary ensue.

It is said that "history often repeats itself," and I think the circumstances that surround us will warrant the assertion that we are approaching a crisis in this city somewhat like that witnessed in San Francisco a few years ago—a crisis that will make those plunderers who have euriched themselves at the expense of the teiling masses to tremble as did Belshazzar of oid.

New-York, May 7, 1868.** New-York, May 7, 1868.

SCARCITY OF LABOR IN MINNESOTA. The St. Paul Dispatch says: "A greater

scarcity of labor prevails now in Minnesota than at any former period both in town and country. Wages of mesearchy of smooth pieces. The prosecution of our numerous railroads employs a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force. Then, again, out on the Western plays a large force of workmen. Only a day or two ago the

THE COURTS. CIVIL,

The Committee on Character will meet in the Supreme Ceart General Term Room today, at a o'clock, and applicants for admission to the bar are required to appear before them at that thus and place. In the United States District Court on Saturday, in the cases of the United States agt, * cases marked "C. S.," containing carpetries, and the same against one parcet marked "A. Jaconet," containing jewelry, decrees of condemnation were ordered by default. Decrees were also entered condemning a barrels of sprirts found at Nos. 393 and 395 Eighth-st., and 34 bigs, of sprirts found at No. 321 East Ninth-at., vendets baying of spirits found at No. 351 East Ninth at., verdicts been given against the claimants of that property

Surrogate Tucker has granted letters of administration on the estates of Henry Ketyen, Jeseph Glennen, Johanna E. Schlobdinn, Sarak Brongh, Alex L. Cilver, Enceh B. Brinkworth, Elizabeth Rath, Barvey Reynolds, Ellita T. H. Lees, Rudolph Helss, David Harrington, Alex G. H. Starr, George Vofmer, Gustavus Haber, Alchies Berhorid, Borkem Kammer, Eliza Miller, Richard B. Timy, Chas. Bahre, John Cramner, Balthezzar, Eeler, Bridget Reardon, Jas. A. Aylward, Sam. Massey, Gotlieb Rikel, Jacob Muller, Isaac C. Van Wert.

On Saturday the U. S. District Court made the following disposition of cases in bankruptey: The case of Demetrins G. Scoffield, for himself and against his copartners, Samuel L. Scoffield and John M. Moofhead, was adjourned till the 18th inst, for a jury tilal... The case of Edwin V. Welch et al. agt, Marsauli L. Dunham and Joseph Orr, was adjourned till the 23d list, with like effect, &c. ... In the matter of William H. Kneepfel, bankrupt, an adjournment was had till the 18th list... During the week ending May 9, petitions in bankruptey were filed by the following persons: Shas Seymour, James Gould, Howard Higgins, James G. Duncan, H. J. Schlen, Stephen Hoyt, James R. Gedney, George W. Wildy, Geo. E. Boardman, Charles W. Adams, and Elias Balch, all of this city, and William Hailock of Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y... During the same week, Jacob Cohen, Stephen Abbey, and George P. Phillip, have received their discharges in bankruptcy. On Saturday the U. S. District Court made

CRIMINAL.

In Justice Daniels's Court, Williamsburgh, on Saturday, John Graham, a driver of the Graham ave Railroad line, was committed for having run over a child, four years old, and severely injuring it. child, four years old, and severely informs it.

In Justice Garrett's Court, Staten Island, on
Saturday, Patrick Boylin was sentenced to thirty, and
his wife Mary to sixty, days' imprisonment, for having
broken into the house of Mr. John Murphy at Tomp-Justice Buckley of Brooklyn on Saturday held

for a further hearing Mr. John Lowery, continuity held for a further hearing Mr. John Lowery, continuiting the street from Yorkst. to Front-st, and Bridgest, from Sands-st. to East River, to remain in a fifthy condition, prejudicial to the public health.

In Justice Delmar's Court, Brooklyn, on Sat-

In Justice Delimar's Court, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Mary Foley, n."stylish" locking young weman, was required to give bonds for having used threatening language to Mary Brady... Mary Walface was sent to the penitentiary for three months for having blackened both eyes of Mrs. Margaret Lynch... Alice Kernan was fined \$10 for having beaten her husband.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday, before Justice Bodge, Thomas J. Harney a well. urday, before Justice Dodge, Thomas J. Harney, a well-known confidence man, was held to buil in the sun of sin,000, on complaint of the President of the Buil's Head Bank, for attempting to swindle the bank out of \$0,000, by

depositing spurious checks and drawing against the Mr. N. W. Busteed of Brooklyn is his security.

Mr. N. W. Busteed of Brooklyn is his security.

John Gabriel was summoned before Justice Hauptman, of Morissania, on Saturday, for breaking down a fence set up around the German Catholic Church at Melrose. John thought that the fence had been erected against the canens of the church, and that he had a right to demolish it. The case will be proceeded with on Monday.... John Krut was arrested on Saturday, at the complaint of John Webb, for maliciously damaging two of the boats belonging to camplainant, and lying of Port Morris. He was sentenced to 50 days imprisonment.

In the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday, Peter Fitzgerald was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the Penticultary for maliciously breaking a large plate glass window in A. T. Stewart's down town store. The prisoner had been doing some work about the store, for which Mr. Stewart refused to pay him what he considered a proper compensation, and it was claimed considered a proper compensation, and it was claimed that he broke the window in revenge. ... George Schafer was scatteneed to three months imprisonment and a flue of \$50, for keeping a disorderly house at No. 67 Bayard-st

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice Kelly, George Bennet and James Stevens were committed to answer an accusation preferred by Warden James W. Smith of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, of having on Saturday last approached the Island in a boad, and, after landing, of having abducted a patient, and all tempted to gain the Long Island shore, when they were pursued and captured... Ofto Newport of Seventy-seventh-st., near Third-ave, was held in \$500 to keep the peace toward his neighbor, William Meyer, with whom he had had a falling out... John McAulific of No. 206 East Forty-inith-st., was accused of assaulting Miss Jolia Burke. She, in company with her brother, had spent the evening at his house, but on going home they found their door locked, so they returned to McAulific's, where she was assaulted after a slight dispute touching a sum of money she was accused of owing the defendant's wife.

At the Essex Market Police Court, vesterday. At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice

of money she was accused of owing the defendant's wife.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Mansfield, John Dunn was held to bail in \$1,000 to fins wer for inflicting a stab wound on the arm of John Kelly, of No. 424 East Tenthest....Godfrey Bely, accused of personating an officer and arresting James C. Robinson of No. 68 Cinton-st., and demanding of him his watch and money to obtain his release, flied bonds in \$500 to appear at the Court of General Sessions...August Minkee of No. 613 Water-st., and Thomas C. Foran of No. 140 Avenue C, were held in \$100 bonds, the former for not closing his liquor-saloon at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and the latter for opening his saloon on Sauday morning.

In the United States Commissioner's Office on

In the United States Commissioner's Office on Saturday, before Commissioner Betts, the case of the United States agt. James Verdon and James Carroll came Saturday, before Commissioner Betts, the case of the United States agt. James Verdon and James Carroll came up. The defondants were seamen on the ship Ha Lilly on her late passage from this port to Liverpool, and were sent here by the American Corrul at Liverpool for having mutthled on the passage. On being taken before the Commissioner a few days ago, they strenuously denied their guilt, and said that they had drawn pistols to defend themselves against the officers, who had previously drawn pistols on them. They were then lodged in jail to await the arrival of the Ida Lilly; but that vessel having gone to New-Orleans instead of coming to this port, and the depositions in the case having arrived here in a vessel that left Liverpool subsequent to the one bringing defendants, the District-Attorney now, after examining these depositions, has become satisfied that there is no case against defendants, and the Commissioner, by consent of the District-Attorney, has discharged them... William England, proprietor of a distillery at Avenue A and Twentichest, was accused of having resisted the entrance of the Internal Revenue Inspector to his premises. Discharged on the ground that the law only contemplates the entrance of an inspector during business hours, and by the ordinary mode of entrance, and that the attempt of the officer to enter the place during the night, and by other than the regular door of entrance, was unjustifiable.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before

than the regular door of entrance, was unjustifiable.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before acting magistrate Alderman Moore, Franklin Cortis, a colored man, was accused by Mr. Wm. H. Fowler of No. 18 Charles st. of having stolen from his residence a coat, valued at \$80. Curtis, who was hired to whitewash the above-named premises, was observed to leave the house with a bundle in his possession, supposed to contain the coat. He was committed ... George Kutchler and Henry Schultz were committed to the Tombs yesterday, on suspicion of having stolen from the store of Michael J. Cody of No. 142 Liberty-st. wines and liquors valued at \$509.... One Samuel Spero, giving his residence as No. 87 Warrenst., hoarded at the Metropolitan Hotel for two days, recently, and left without paying his board.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SEPREMS COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to May 10.
CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by CARBORO, J.—Court opens at 10½ a. m.
Over and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

4675. The Mayor, &c., ag. Wood.
1165. Diamenthal et al. agt. Cohen.
1291. Haker agt. Bynne et al.
2004. Ettlebach agt. Kahn.
1297. Welfschu agt. Kaphal.
1293. Davison agt. Wetmore et al.
1294. Davison agt. Wetmore et al.
1295. Conroy agt. Tegwell, fr.
1164. Claffin et al. agt. Lowenstein.
1299. Wagnou agt. Etters.
1299. Wagnou agt. Et

Total Co. agt. Constock.

146. Hodge agt. Wasserman.

3707. Southmayd et al. agt. Seith 2007. Stewart, &c. agt. Spratf.

2812. Eeth agt. Stont.

2813. Bed. of Commiss of Pilots agt.

2815. Jackson agt. Clark; impd., &c.

2877. Galupano agt. Heintze.

2817. E. N. Y. and Jamaica R. R.

2818. Evention Court—Trail Trans—Part I.—Held by Robertan and N. Co. agt. Mylite.

Supermion Court—Trail Trans—Part II.—Held by Robertan and N. Co. agt.

2818. Heath et al. agt. Emphan.

2818. Forlier agt. Burman.

2818. Forlier agt. Burman.

2818. Heath et al. agt. Lowenberg et al.

2829. Hagen agt. Association.

2829. Hagen agt. Commerce Fig.

2829. Canavell sgt. Ross, Frest, &c.

2820. Clay agt. Winter.

2820. Classen agt. Clark et al.

2821. Lockwood et al. agt. Weil

2822. Clay agt. Winter.

2823. Commerce Fig.

2824. Northall agt. Perine.

Common Plana—Trail Trans—Part I.—Held by Dalt, J. Coart

opens at H. a. m.

2829. Canavell sgt. Ross, Frest, &c.

2829. Congrard agt. Commerce Fig.

1829. Northall agt. Perine.

Common Plana—Trail Trans—Part II.—Held by Dalt, J. Coart

opens at H. a. m.

1829. Congrard agt. Commerce Fig.

1820. Rosser agt. Relayer at All agt.

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